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RUEHPB/AMEMBASSY PORT MORESBY IMMEDIATE 3101
RUEHLO/AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE 0731
RUEHFR/AMEMBASSY PARIS IMMEDIATE 0886
RUEHTC/AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE IMMEDIATE 3224
RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO IMMEDIATE 9836
RUEHVI/AMEMBASSY VIENNA IMMEDIATE 0190
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK IMMEDIATE 0450
RUEHBS/USEU BRUSSELS IMMEDIATE
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SUBJECT: INDONESIA: JUNE 1 EARTHQUAKE SITREP

REF: A. JAKARTA 6813 (SITREP 3)

- [1](#)B. JAKARTA 6772 (SITREP 2)
- [1](#)C. JAKARTA 6658 (SITREP 1)
- [1](#)D. JAKARTA 6653 (EMBASSY MEETING ON EARTHQUAKE)

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SUMMARY

[1](#)1. (U) The GOI has raised its count of victims from the May 27 earthquake to 6,234 dead and 46,148 injured. No Americans appear among the dead or wounded. Experts report that basic medical supplies remain in need. USAID partners have surveyed water systems and sanitation conditions in afflicted areas; further USAID personnel and USAID-funded supplies should arrive in the quake area on June 1. Approximately 80 U.S. military personnel have arrived, and military aircraft continue to enhance our ability to assist survivors. The U.S. military field hospital continues to treat patients while U.S. military doctors also assist local medical facilities. The GOI has begun preparing a damage and needs assessment for the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI). Volcanic activity at nearby Mount Merapi has increased. The Ambassador's May 31 visit to the area (ref A) received substantial positive press coverage. This cable also describes some relief activities of other governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. End Summary.

CASUALTIES

[1](#)2. (U) The GOI Department of Social Affairs, on June 1, revised its official count of earthquake victims to 6,234 dead, 33,231 seriously injured, and 12,917 lightly injured. The Department of Social Affairs estimated 233,237 homes destroyed by the earthquake. We have no reports of Americans dead or injured or of unidentified foreigners at any medical facility. We have resolved all w/w inquiries concerning Americans reportedly in the Yogyakarta area.

SITUATION IN YOGYAKARTA

13. (U) The Yogyakarta airport fully re-opened May 31. Yogyakarta city has begun to normalize, with businesses operating, and people returning to work. In Yogyakarta, basic services have resumed, and the GOI has asked for school to commence June 1. Many parts of Bantul and Klaten, however, remain without electricity and piped water. Communities in the affected areas have started to clear out debris, with looting reported in some areas.

NEEDS

14. (U) Indonesians participating in the relief effort indicated their greatest need remains medicines and medical equipment such as pins, rods, screws, and plates for fixing broken bones. While thousands of Indonesian tents are available for distribution, homeless persons badly need basic environmental protection equipment, such as mosquito nets. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that relief workers most need: orthopedic supplies, antibiotics, bed sheets, mattresses, and other consumable medical equipment, such as sterile kits for operations, stitching materials, x-ray film and pop plasters.

U.S. CIVILIAN EFFORT

15. (U) We anticipated the arrival in Yogyakarta on June 1 of a flight carrying USAID-funded relief supplies, consisting of four World Health Organization medical kits. The kits will serve the basic first-aid needs of 120,000 people for one month.

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16. (U) Four members of the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) have arrived in Yogyakarta. The remaining five technical experts arrive June 2. The DART will include specialists in water, sanitation and shelter; a communications officer; a program officer; and a military liaison.

17. (U) USAID partner Environment Services Program (ESP) completed a water supply assessment in Bantul, Yogyakarta and Sleman. Piped water supply in Bantul appears badly affected, with 10 out of 13 deep wells not functioning due to electricity failure or damage. The earthquake appears not to have badly affected piped water supply systems in Yogyakarta city and Sleman. Only 2 out of 35 deepwells in Yogyakarta have stopped functioning. Technicians have begun repairing pipe leaks and other minor damage. Shallow wells reportedly have dried up due to shifts in the aquifer. The water supply system in Sleman functions normally. The ESP team also conducted sanitation assessment in Yogyakarta city.

18. (U) The American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) has raised USD 30,000 for earthquake relief, and sent a representative to Yogyakarta to coordinate U.S. corporate relief efforts. AmCham has teamed up with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) to help rebuild small handicraft producers located in the earthquake zone. According to Minister of Trade Mari Pangestu, approximately 70 percent of Indonesia's handicraft industry, particularly batik producers, lies in and around Yogyakarta; the earthquake wiped out thousands of small businesses and entrepreneurs.

U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN EARTHQUAKE AREA

19. (U) We have approximately 80 U.S. military personnel on the ground in the earthquake area. We expect a total of four

KC-130 flights on June 1, which will expand the capacity of our military treatment facility. We anticipate up to two possible C-17 flights on June 2.

¶10. (U) Medical personnel at our treatment facility treated 27 patients on the afternoon and evening of May 31. They have continued to treat a continuous flow of patients on June ¶1. U.S. military doctors do basic clinic work on an ongoing basis, and perform significant outpatient procedures and surgeries. The Embassy has provided two Indonesian staff, our RMO and a nurse to the treatment facility, and Embassy C-12 flew five additional Indonesian staff to the area on June 1 to provide translation services.

¶11. (U) U.S. military doctors have gone to local medical facilities, assisting with treatment at those sites or routing/transporting some patients to our treatment facility.

¶12. (U) At the request of the Indonesian Armed Forces, U.S. military doctors and Embassy military personnel visited the Klaten region to provide immediate care and conduct an assessment for future visits to rural regions.

¶13. (U) A U.S.-led meeting of international military personnel should take place June 1, and include representatives of Thailand, Singapore, Australia, Japan, and possibly others.

GOI PLANNING, COMPENSATION

¶14. (U) The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) will take the lead conducting a rapid damage and needs assessment in coordination with ministries and local government officials. Bappenas expects to have the report prepared and ready to share with donors at the June 14 Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI) meeting. With the

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World Bank's assistance, the assessment will use the same format as in Aceh after the 2004 tsunami, describing the GOI's budget and operational plan for earthquake recovery and reconstruction.

¶15. (U) The GOI plans to compensate victims of the earthquake as follows:

- 3,258 USD (Rp. 30 million) per household for heavily damaged houses;
- 1,629 USD (Rp. 15 million) per household for lightly damaged houses;
- 10.84 USD (Rp. 100,000) per person for clothing;
- 10.86 USD (Rp. 100,000) per household for cooking equipment;
- 0.32 USD (Rp. 3,000) per person per day for food.

¶16. (U) The GOI has announced free restoration of electricity services to all earthquake-affected communities. The Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) have deployed helicopters and 2,000 tents from North Sumatra.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE EFFORTS

¶17. (U) UNESCO has pledged to assist the Prambanan temple restoration efforts.

¶18. (U) Suez Groupe (France) deployed one unit of portable water treatment system and 3 water tank cars to Bantul district. Technicians will install the portable water treatment system in the district hospital

¶19. (U) Italy and Spain have pledged to establish field hospitals (locations tbd).

¶20. (U) Three field hospitals have been established in cooperation with the Ministry of Health using WHO equipment,

two in Bantul and one in Yogyakarta. WHO will provide health kits, surgical kits, dressings, rolls of plastic for 1,000 tents, and ringer lactate. WHO will pay operational costs for the Ministry of Health's mobile clinics. The 30 clinics, each with four personnel (doctor, nurse, paramedic and driver), will operate for ten days to provide medical care, patient referral, surveillance and implementation.

¶21. (U) UNFPA plans to dispatch supplies and equipment in response to emergency care needs for pregnant women and other reproductive health services. UNFPA will also work to prevent gender-based violence among the displaced population, and will distribute personal hygiene kits to displaced women.

¶22. (U) UNICEF will provide 22 trucks supplying 320,000 liters of water a day and plans to increase to 45 trucks -- 30 in Bantul and 15 in Klaten, on four rotations a day to supply 720,000 liters. Some 12,000 hygiene kits for 60,000 people have been distributed. Construction started on emergency bathing/latrine facilities at 100 locations. One child centre for recreation and psychosocial activities has begun operating, and another two begin tomorrow. UNICEF will conduct measles and vitamin A vaccination campaign.

¶23. (U) IOM transported 74 tons of relief good to affected areas and also delivered 78 tons of food and non-food items, including 20 tons of water purifiers, generators, mattresses and plastic sheets on behalf of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

¶24. (U) The Australian government intends to send over 80 disaster experts and a 27-person medical team to Yogyakarta; the GOA has pledged a total of AUD\$ 7.5 million so far.

¶25. (U) The Philippines government plans to send a 20-person medical team with 12 tons of relief goods and medicine on a Philippines Air Force KC-130.

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¶26. (U) The Singapore government will provide further humanitarian relief in the form of an additional eight-member Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) Medical Team, an 11-member Singapore Civil Defense Force (SCDF) Medical Team, as well as a further 200,000 USD worth of emergency supplies including medical supplies, blankets and tents. The Government also contributed 50,000 USD through the Singapore Red Cross. Singapore had earlier provided assistance in the form of a 43-member SCDF DART, a 35-member SAF Medical Team, and 50,000 USD worth of emergency supplies.

¶27. (U) Church World Services Indonesia has continued its distribution of 9,600 bottles mineral water, 117 packages of biscuits, 1,125 packages of hygiene kits, 270 blankets and 40 tents in Jetis and Imogiri sub-districts in Bantul district.

¶28. (U) Catholic Relief Services has distributed aid worth 200,000 USD, consisting of tents, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, prayer kits, hygiene kits, blankets in Kretek village, Bantul district, and in Pundong and Prambanan sub-districts, Yogyakarta Province. CRS also donated 10,000 USD to the "Yayasan Gaia" for a mobile clinic in Pundong.

VOLCANO UPDATE

¶29. (U) Volcanologists report an increase in the frequency and distance of pyroclastic and lava flows at Mount Merapi -- exceeding that usually found at the current classification, Level 4 (the highest alert level for volcanos).

MEDIA COVERAGE

¶30. (U) The Ambassador's visit to Yogyakarta received wide media coverage, highlighting the U.S. role in providing

emergency assistance. Indonesian news agency Antara carried stories generated by the Ambassador's meeting with President Yudhoyono, his visit to the U.S. Military emergency medical facility, and his stop at a distribution center. Most national television stations carried coverage of the Ambassador's meetings; U.S. Fox News traveled with the Ambassador in the motorcade throughout the day. AP and AFP also carried stories on the visit. While the situation improves in Yogyakarta, Indonesian media continued to highlight problems with bureaucracy and distribution problems, especially in the most heavily affected areas.

PASCOE